

# CHANCE OPENING UP FOR A NEW FARMING COLONY

Small farming may be given another trial on this Island. Land Commissioner Boyd is said to be working with Byron O. Clark, who made Wahiawa a success, to bring colonists from California to take up 4,363 acres of good land at Pupukea, Oahu. The land is now under lease to the Oahu Railroad Company, but the lease expires next month and Mr. Clark believes that he can induce settlers to come here from Southern California or from the Northwest. The scheme is yet in an embryonic state, but the land is to be set aside by Commissioner Boyd for colonization purposes and will not be put on the market again.

"The soil is very similar to that of Wahiawa," said Commissioner Boyd yesterday. "The tract at Pupukea consists of 4,363 acres of rolling land and is now covered with rank grass, and has been used only for grazing purposes. The idea is to plant it with good fodder grass, and Byron Clark believes that one acre can be made to support from two to four cattle. The land is right on the railroad and the only difficulty is as to the water supply. There is plenty of water along the sea shore, however, and this can be forced back to the Pupukea lands, which are but slightly higher. The government may itself attempt to show how the water can be carried to the land. Then there is some suggestion that the government take ten acres and demonstrate what can be grown there. The land is like that at Wahiawa, and has the advantage of being more accessible to the railroad. Mr. Clark believes that settlers can be induced to come here from California or the Northwest, and the government will hold the land and see what can be done with it."

# RATHER QUIET SATURDAY PASSED IN BOTH HOUSES

(From Sunday's Daily.)

There was business only in the House yesterday, the Republicans in the Senate not showing up at all—that is, only a couple of them showed up. They were in luck at that, because there are some nominations for various boards to come in, and if they had come in while the Home Rulers had been in command various things might have happened. As it was, the Home Rulers were willing to adjourn, and the Senate quit business for the day. And as the members were leaving the chamber they met Secretary Hawes at the door with the nominations.

In the House the order of the day was taken up at once on assembling, and the House went into committee of the whole on the current expense bill. The item for incidentals for the auditing department was cut from \$1500 to \$1000.

Paele could not let the leper business alone, and the item of \$60,000 for the "Segregation and treatment of lepers" was reconsidered and the matter referred to a special committee. The item of \$11,250 for the Kalaupapa store was referred to the same committee, upon which were named Chillingworth, Paele and Aylett.

## STEAM TUG AND GARBAGE.

Next the item of \$5000 for the expense of the steam tug to tow the garbage scows came up, and Harris moved to strike out. On this there grew up a long discussion, Aylett suggesting that there should be provision for the garbage while the crematory is being built. Pail suggested that there was no revenue from the tug and it should be cut off. Gandall thought a special committee should look into the matter so that the House could decide as to the proper course to pursue, and the House sent back the report to the committee for more facts.

The Park Commission appropriation came up Lewis reporting for the committee to which this was referred. He said that the Superintendent of Public Works had asked for \$24,000 for the period, but this had been cut down by the Governor to \$3,600 for the half year. He said the original figure, \$6,000 for the period, was none too much and he thought this should be inserted. Paele wanted further information and so the item went back to the committee.

The running expenses of the pumping station, \$12,500, received some support but the desire for investigation was too strong so this too went to a committee composed of Harris, Kumalae and Fernandez.

For Thomas Square \$625 was put in the bill without objection.

The question of the Pihouia road repairs item was reconsidered and \$300 was put in the bill for the purpose.

Forestry incidentals, \$2,500 was provided and \$12,500 for field work and travelling was given the Survey department.

General expenses, \$3,750, under the

Board of Health was passed without much question.

## ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Under Department of Attorney-General, Chairman Harris moved to insert an item "Expenses defending fisheries cases, \$10,000," and explained that the litigation was most important, as the government had won two cases, and if all were won there would be a throwing open of all the fisheries to all the people.

Beckley attacked the proposal saying the item was robbery. He declared that the man who was to get the money was already chosen, and that all that was necessary for this prosecution was \$1,000 for expense. He went off on a tangent about how many sights the Attorney-General might see at St. Louis and New York.

Kumalae moved that the Attorney-General be summoned before the House to defend the item, and the Secretary went after the official. Pending his coming Andrade explained that many trips would be necessary, as one would not settle the entire seventy-eight cases.

## ANDREWS TALKS.

Attorney-General Andrews here appeared and said that before he had taken office his predecessor had engaged the firm of Robertson & Wilder to argue the fisheries cases, paying them \$500 retainer. Digressing he said his policy was that the Attorney-General's office should be able to handle the work before it, and if the head of the office could not do so he should resign. That he said would be the way he proposed to run the office.

He told how Robertson & Wilder had carried on the first trials, winning them and doing such good work that they were entitled to be paid and the sum mentioned was for the full fee in the case, they to follow it through. Andrews paid a high compliment to Mr. Robertson and said he did not think the charge excessive. If no appropriation is made then, he said, he would have to pay the bill out of some appropriation for his own office. Answering Beckley the Attorney-General said he thought \$2,000 would be necessary, and that the Territory could be sued on the contract. He said also that traveling and printing in making defense of a case at Washington would cost \$1,500.

Replying to Mr. Harris, he said he thought that only one case would be appealed. Arguing for more money for incidentals he said he thought he ought to have \$3,000 or \$2,500 a month. He reiterated his statement that he would handle big cases and would consider that he ought to resign if he could not do it. He said he hoped that Mr. Robertson would be chosen as he is the most brilliant lawyer in the city.

The committee then rose, reported progress which was accepted, and the House adjourned.

# DEATH OF DR. GEO. P. ANDREWS

Death comes as a surprise even though, on account of long continued ill health, or an acute attack, it may be hourly expected. Such was the feeling among his friends when, on Sunday morning, it was said that Dr. George Andrews had passed away late on Saturday evening.

George P. Andrews was born at Kailua, on the Island of Hawaii, on the 9th day of April, 1835. His father, Seth L. Andrews, was one of the large seventh reinforcement of the American Mission, which arrived in Honolulu in April, 1837. He was at once stationed at Kailua, where, and at Lahainalua, he remained with his family till 1849, when failing health compelled his withdrawal from the Mission, and they returned to the United States, where the family was educated. Dr. George P. Andrews received most of his college training at the Michigan State University, at Ann Arbor. Thence he went to New York City, and entering the College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduated with honors.

Establishing himself in Detroit, he soon built up a large and important practice, and easily became the leading physician of the city. He also established a wide reputation for learning in other lines, and possessed a surprising amount of information on many other topics. His friends in Honolulu

# KONA SOLD FOR A BAGATELLE

[Wireless Special to Advertiser.]

KONA, May 9.—Kona sold Shingle for Hutchins, trustee, \$12,250. Protest filed by landowners. Kaplolan Estate bond trustee. Three bidders. Court will probably confirm sale.

..... will remember his accurate and wide store of knowledge on such things as rugs, pottery, weaving and botany.

His health brought him out to the Islands about fifteen years ago and finding the climate beneficial, he returned and eventually wound up his affairs in Detroit, and came back to Hawaii with his family and settled here. Continued ill health prevented his taking the professional position here to which his ability entitled him. Many will testify to his good work as a doctor; and all who knew him unite in pleasant remembrance of his social and intellectual qualities.

Dr. Andrews leaves a widow and a daughter, Winifred, to mourn his loss. Dr. Myers was his brother-in-law.

..... The Commissioner of Immigration is still busy taking testimony of dissatisfied Porto Rican laborers on the plantations. It will be necessary for Mr. Brown to visit nearly all the islands before his task is finished.

# NASTY THINGS THE PRESIDENT LEARNED ON TOUR

## Smuggling in Army and Navy Circles in the Island Possessions of America.

(MAIL SPECIAL TO THE ADVERTISER.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25.—When President Roosevelt came out of Yellowstone Park a few days ago and left the snow bound trails for the rapid travel of his special train, he learned that a lot of things had been happening at the capital, and elsewhere, which have significance on his administration. He learned for the first time full details of the court decision on the Northern Securities merger suit and of the movements in that very important suit by his Attorney General, all of which will possibly affect his political prospects more than any single event since he entered the White House. He also learned some unpleasant things about his army and navy officers in Porto Rico and the Philippines, who have been smuggling silks, wines, liquors and cigars, and been not only trapped by the wary customs officers, but both at Manila and San Juan already facing criminal prosecutions, with remarkable efforts being put forth to save them from prosecution. The President also heard the details of a political war in New York State, which has broken out afresh during the past week, between Senator Platt and Governor Odell, and which threatens to disrupt the organization so that the President will lose his own state next year to the Democrats.

All of these matters prove how rapidly the world moves forward and how likely it is that when the head of the civil government of 70,000,000 retires to inaccessible places the procession of important events may pass him by. However, if the President had been in Washington all the while there could hardly have been any different management of the various affairs in question, and the people do not begrudge him his splendid outing.

## OFFICIAL SMUGGLING.

Smuggling of wines, liquors, and cigars would not cause much of a sensation here under ordinary circumstances. The customs officials have such cases to deal with constantly, but for five years the high authorities of the government have prated extensively about the splendid lessons in honest government which we were teaching to the natives dwelling in our island possessions. There have been several rude shocks to these ideals, although it is not to be overlooked that extensive and far reaching reforms in government have been inaugurated by Americans in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. But at any rate, it is most unfortunate that the favored officials of the government should involve it in such embarrassment by violating the very laws which they are expected to enforce with dignity.

Special emphasis has been given to the recent cases because the Department of Justice is attempting to shield the army and navy officers in Porto Rico from prosecution, which the Porto Ricans happen to regard as unfair, when they are themselves prosecuted severely for like offenses. It is all true enough that the custom at the Treasury Department has been to assess double duty on those trying to smuggle goods for private consumption, whereas those bringing in goods without payment of duty for gain are prosecuted in the courts, but the average Porto Rican is not calculated to reason on such fine points. The cases in Porto Rico, where the grand jury went forward and indicted, notwithstanding the instruction of the Department of Justice to stop prosecution, have added significance, because they will undoubtedly figure on the Presidential campaign of next year. The prosecutions for importations of silks and other valuables at Manila by army officers had gotten well under way before the War Department got any knowledge of what was going on, and it has become a question whether the verdicts have not already been rendered. The Democratic orators will find those matters luscious for discussion on the hustings next year.

## THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Since President Roosevelt plunged into the wilds of Yellowstone Park, there has also been an important advance in the administration of the civil service law, although it was inaugurated with his full knowledge and consent. For the first time since that law was passed by Congress about twenty years ago it is now in force with a severity never before known. In other words, every employe of the government who is doing anything like clerical labor is under classified service and beyond the reach of political influence. This applies to a large army of many thousands of clerks, men and women, not only in Washington, but in most of the cities of the country, wherever the government has offices for postal, customs, revenue, or legal business.

Theoretically this has been the case for several years, ever since different Presidents extended the classified service over various bureaus and departments, but in practice there have been many loopholes which the politicians of the dominant party not only guarded with great secrecy but used diligently for the smuggling of constituents into good places. The appointments of unskilled laborers were numerous, because ways could be found to promote them to skilled laborers and thus under the classified service, where they could be promoted without great difficulty. The hundreds of Presidential postoffices (post-offices where postmasters are appointed by the President) were also utilized as an underground railroad for the transportation of favorites into the classified service, and in the last three or four years hundreds upon hundreds of clerks have gotten into the classified service by that route. In both cases the Civil Service Commission was powerless, because the President was not disposed to hold to the letter of the law.

President Roosevelt, however, is an enthusiastic believer in the civil service, designed to prevent the removal of clerks without cause, and was himself formerly the president of the Board of Civil Service Commissioners, three in all, under President Harrison. Therefore he has been in full sympathy with the efforts to perfect the system, now about as nearly complete as it can be. The intended conditions have been concealed as far as practicable in a new code promulgated recently by the commission and worded in exhaustive phrases that have not immediately conveyed a complete meaning to the public. The law offices of the government, however, are fully aware of the significance of the new code. It makes the Civil Service Commission supreme in determining the personnel of the enormous clerical force of the government, even over the heads of department officers. That remarkable state is made possible because the commissioners have sole power to say when the salary of a clerk shall be cut off, and even the Comptroller of the Currency, an officer who is supreme in matters of expenditure under the law, cannot interfere.

The new order of things will make the politicians howl, especially a considerable class of them who are openly and above board antagonistic to the civil service. However, it is almost certain to result in extensive benefits. The next two years and the four years after that, if Mr. Roosevelt is elected President in 1904, are bound to be the golden era of civil service.

# TWENTY THOUSAND JAP SOLDIERS ARE IN HAWAII

"There are sixty thousand Japanese in the Hawaiian Islands, and while I cannot give you the exact figures, I should say that one-third of these are liable to be called home for military duty in the event of Japan engaging in a foreign war, say with Russia over this Manchuria business."

The speaker was Mr. S. J. Mori, clerk of the local Japanese Consul, and he stood to talk on the lawn under the royal palm trees in front of the Consulate on Nuuanu street. "We have received no instructions that these men are to come home," Mr. Mori went on. "Nothing has come to the Consulate officially to indicate that there is a likelihood of trouble. But I should say that the men most certainly will be called home for service in the army in the

event of a declaration of war. Most of the Japanese in Hawaii, you know, are young men. Not all of these men have served their time in the army. Probably, as I said before, not more than one-third have been soldiers. But those who have been are in a measure still attached to the Japanese army, and will be called to their duty if they are needed. You see, under the Japanese system, a man serves three years in the regular army. After that he gets his discharge, but he passes into the reserve and is liable to be called out at any time that he is needed. These young men in Hawaii are in the first reserve, and would be called on at once if there should be an outbreak of hostilities. But we have received no word of coming trouble, and the men have not been called home."

# REPORTED DEATH OF JOAQUIN MILLER, POET OF THE SIERRAS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

OAKLAND, Cal., May 10.—It is reported that Joaquin Miller is dead.

Cincinnatus Heine ("Joaquin") Miller, poet, lawyer, miner, traveler and journalist, has been one of the most picturesque figures of the United States. He was sixty-two years old. Charles Henry Stoddard best describes the picturesque of the late poet when he tells of seeing him "clad in a pair of beaded moccasins, a linen duster that fell nearly to his heels, and a broad brimmed sombrero." Many Hawaiians know the late poet and might be able to give a better description of him as he once sojourned in these islands and on leaving them, it is whispered, slandered them shamefully. But people will not remember his slanders—they will remember his poems.

"Joaquin" Miller was born in the Wabash district of Indiana, November 10, 1841. His mother was a cousin of General Burnside. His parents went to Oregon when he was nine years old, and shortly thereafter the boy ran away from home and school and spent two years in California mines. He mended his ways later and returned home, receiving his education at and graduating from Columbia College in 1858. He read law and was admitted to the bar in 1860. Later he tried poetry. Failing to find a publisher in the United States for his first volume, "Songs of the Sierras," he went to England, where he was more successful. To this book he signed the Christian name "Joaquin," which he took from a paper he had previously written in defense of Joaquin Murietta, a noted Mexican brigand. By this name he has since been known.

Miller was twice wounded in Indian wars; was an express messenger in some of the tough parts of Idaho; was once a county judge; visited England many times; went to the Klondike in 1897 and sent some very picturesque articles to the newspapers which sent him out; and established a sort of social community on his estate. His residence is at Dimond, California. He is a member of the Bohemian Club of San Francisco.

His principal works have been: "Songs of the Sierras"; "Pacific Poems"; "Songs of the Sunlands"; "Life Among the Modocs"; "The Ship in the Desert"; "First Families of the Sierras"; "The One Fair Woman"; "Baroness of New York"; "Songs of Far Away Lands"; "Songs of Italy"; "Shadows of Shasta"; "Memories and Rime"; "History of Montana," and several plays.

In his late life his principal amusement has been the painting of trees.

## President at Del Monte.

DEL MONTE, California, May 10.—President Roosevelt and his party spent the day here. But one more day now remains before the President's arrival in San Francisco, and as the celebration there will be a very general one the President and his party were glad to take advantage of a seaside rest.

## POLITICAL PILIKIA.

The political quarrel with which New York State is just now ringing is a theme of the deepest interest to students of next year's presidential campaign. It looks as though history was again to repeat itself and the vote of the most populous state in the union be turned over to the Democratic party. The time was when as New York went, so went the Union, but that condition has long ago passed. President Roosevelt can be elected without the vote of New York State but it would be a humiliation for any President and a thing that has not happened, at least in recent years, to any man of either party who has entered the White House. It is widely realized that if Senator Platt, now an old and very feeble man, and Governor Odell quarrel to an extent that makes a Democratic victory possible in 1904, the influence of the demoralization will extend outside of New York State to New Jersey and Connecticut.

But there is still another important consideration. In a very broad sense it is true that lavish expenditure of money has been a powerful factor in determining the last four Presidential elections. Generally the Republican party has had the sympathy and support of great corporations, able to make big campaign contributions. President Harrison was undoubtedly elected by the use of money in 1888. But four years later, in 1892, when Mr. Cleveland came in on a ground swell, the bulk of campaign funds was with the Democratic party. Mr. Cleveland might have been elected without the money, but it nevertheless played an important part. Had it not been for the enormous campaign fund of 1896 Mr. McKinley might have never seen the White House as Chief Magistrate. Four years later his party also had the funds, but he could have been elected against Mr. Bryan without them.

## BUSINESS AND TRUSTS.

In business and financial circles there is a deep resentment at the prosecution of trusts and the outcome of the Northern Securities case. This decision and a score of kindred matters have caused a widespread rage against President Roosevelt's administration. His nomination next year is regarded as a certainty, but it is very probable if the Democrats are conservative in their candidate and platform that the millions of campaign contributions will go to the Democratic managers, in which case there will surely be trouble for the Republican candidates, in spite of all that can be said about President Roosevelt's unwonted popularity and the great prosperity of the country.

ERNEST G. WALKER.